The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,969—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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First insertion	Rs.	3 0
Second do.	„	2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted a Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th November, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Coompta, Carwar, Mangaiore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd November, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on SATURDAY, 6th November, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. CHILKA, 1,988 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th November, 1880, calling at Cochin and Negapatam.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,467 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th November, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th October, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Società Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 390	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 140

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hamburg books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued by them at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

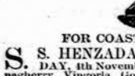
For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st November, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	Sailing about	15th Nov.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	do.	1st Dec.
s.s. [illegible] HALL	do.	18th Dec.
s.s. RYDALE HALL	do.	31st Dec.
s.s. WISTOW HALL	do.	13th Jan.
s.s. SPERE HALL	do.	29th Jan.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Passenger Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, handbooks of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Noml.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	600	about 8th Dec.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	485	to follow.
s.s. TRINACRIA	R. White	2107	424	do.
s.s. ANDANIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3069	600	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 600
„ Liverpool ..... „ 500
„ Marseilles and Genoa ..... „ 450
„ Naples ..... „ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— BANGALORE	2312	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s. INDUS	3462	900	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond.	
			R. N. R.	4th Dec.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	11th „
— THIBET	2503	400	W. R. Jordan	18th „
s. ROSETTA	3300	700	A. E. Barlow	25th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	S. F. Cole	9th Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish, R.N.R.	19th „
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	3rd Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued :—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back ... Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th Oct., 1880.

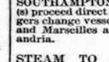
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th Oct., 1880.

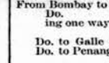
STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.



THE Co.'s S. S. MARS Captain F. Colombo, will be DESPATCHED as above positively on the 29th November, 1880. For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1880.

STEAM TO LONDON.
TO SAIL ABOUT 11TH DECEMBER.



MR. ALFRED HOLT'S fast Steamer "ORESTES," 2,650 tons Reg., 300 H. P. nominal, J. K. WEBSTER, commander, will be DESPATCHED as above.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop TEAS of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld., and other Plantations.
21, Church Gate Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, 1As. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no Hotel in India to be compared with it.—R. MOODIE, Surgeon, I.M.S. (Retired.)

WANTED, a Second-Class ENGINEER to take charge of a pair of Nasmyth presses up-country. Apply, with testimonials, KNOOP and Co.

MALABAR HILL.—Mr. BEST'S FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET for November-December. Rent moderate. P. Byramjee.

FOR SALE.—Fresh HAMS, just landed ex S. S. "Cicero." Apply at 1, Forbes Street, Fort. Ruttonjee Bomonjee and Co.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Ladies' French Kid SHOES, Rs. 8-8 per pair; Kid Button BOOTS, Rs. 9-8 per pair.—Badham, Pile and Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a further supply of Ladies' Black and Grey Plush GAINSBOROUGH HATS, Rs. 9 each.—Badham, Pile and Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a large CONSIGNMENT of SADDLERY and HARNESS of every description, and also Miscellaneous. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.

DRAKE'S STATICAL SCALE.—Shows at a glance the Strains and Dimensions of Arched Bridges, and can be had at COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Bombay.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-2-6. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, Rs. 350 UNFURNISHED, Rs. 300, per month, from 15th November, for one year, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, large garden.—The Ridge, Malabar Hill. Apply by letter to G. STEWARD, Bombay Club.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, from 2 annas to Re. 1-4, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street and 23, Rampart Row.

LOAF SUGAR.

WE have FOR SALE, CAREW and COMPANY'S SHAJEHANPORE LOAF SUGAR at Rs. 29 per cwt.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

SURGEON MAJOR KING JOHN PARR (deceased). PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Lieutenant Governor of Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against, the ESTATE of KING JOHN PARR, late of No. 6, Warwick Cottages, Brighton Avenue, Rathgar, in the county of Dublin, in Ireland, Surgeon-Major in the Army, on half pay, a Bachelor, deceased, who died at the Adelaide Hospital, Peter Street, in the city of Dublin, aforesaid, on or about the 18th day of April, 1875, intestate, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits were granted on the 5th day of October instant by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH and FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, Solicitors, Limited, until ELIZABETH PARR, Spinster, the lawful sister, and one of the next of kin and the Administratrix in Ireland of the personal Estate and Effects of the said deceased, should obtain LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION granted to her, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November next, to send to the said Administrators at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Elizabeth Parr, having regard only to the claims of which they the said Administrators shall then have notice. ALL persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS, or HAND OVER such PROPERTY, to the said Administrators.—Dated this 19th October, 1880.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees ..... Geo. Norville and Geo. Crofton.
Stage Managers, J. Burton and G. Crofton.

Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Company sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday, 19th October, per s. s. Hispania, and will comprise the following artistes :—

Mrs. Digby de R. Willoughby.	Mr. John Burton.
Miss Edith Wilson.	Mr. Denbigh Newton.
Miss Clara Hutchinson.	Mr. J. Turner.
Miss Emily Blain.	Mr. R. Cowell.
Miss Violet Vivian.	Mr. George Crofton.
Miss Minnie Nordt.	Mr. Frank Stuart.
Mrs. Norville.	Mr. George Norville.
Musical Director	Mr. Dudley Wyatt.
Scenic Artiste	Herr Maurice Freyberger.
Mechanist	Mr. Morton.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 11.)
HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.
BOMBAY.
KENERY (KUNDARI) ISLAND LIGHT—INTENDED ALTERATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st April, 1881, a *red* ray will be shown from the Kenery (Kundari) Island light. This ray will cover the dangers lying seaward of Alibagh and Choul, as also the Choul Kadu rocks, and will be visible between the bearings of North and N. N. W. ½ W.

Bearings are Magnetic and from seaward. Variation 1° 0' Easterly in 1880.

By direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON,
in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 9th October, 1880.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 738, 2736, and 826.
„ „ Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 125.
Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 1231 and 15.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 385.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 12.)
EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.
SUNDA STRAIT—SUMATRA.
FLASHING LIGHT ON FLAT CAPE.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 3 (I), issued from this Department on the 4th February, 1878, on the intended establishment of a light on Flat cape (Vlakken hoek or Pamantyoss point), northwest entrance point of Sunda strait :—

The Netherlands Government has given further notice that the light is now exhibited :—

The light is a *Flashing* light, elevated 205 feet above high water, visible seaward between the bearings of S. 42° E. and N. 58° W., except where it is obscured by Little Fortune (Klein Fortuin or Banc Ketyli) islet, between S. 72° E. and S. 75° E. : it should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

Position, approximate : lat. 5° 58' 30" S., long. 104° 30' 40" E.

The bearings are Magnetic. Variation ¾° Easterly in 1880.

By direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON,
in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 15th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 2036, 2761, 941*a*, and 748*b*.
„ „ Sailing directions, China Sea Directory, vol. I., 1878, page 170.
„ „ Light List for 1880.

If this notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 13.)
EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.
JAVA—SUNDA STRAIT.
DESTRUCTION OF FIRST POINT LIGHTHOUSE.

THE British Hydrographic Office has notified that the following further particulars have been received from Lieutenant and Commander W. H. J. Nowell, H. M. S. *Foxhound*, resulting from an examination of the locality made in May, 1880 :—

This danger (*Gwalia reef*) is of coral formation, nearly circular in shape, and about half a mile in diameter ; the general depths over it are from 3 to 4 fathoms, but there are two patches, breaking at low water, on which the least depth found was 4 feet ; the reef lies with the following bearings, *viz.*—

Carimata peak ..... S. 31° E.
Panambungan north peak ..... S. 81° E.

Position as given, lat. 1° 3' S., long. 108° 33' E.

During the *Foxhound's* stay the current set W. S. W. from one to two knots per hour ; the rise of tide was observed to be about 7 feet, one high and one low water occurring in the 24 hours.

[The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1¼° Easterly in 1880.]

By direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON,
in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 9th October, 1880.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 2056, 2761, 941*b*, and 748*b*.
„ „ Sailing directions, China Sea Directory, vol. I., 1878, page 161.
„ „ Light List for 1880.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 14.)
EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.
BALY ISLAND.
HARBOUR LIGHT AT BELILING.

THE Netherlands Government has given notice that a harbour light is now exhibited at Belilling (Papejan Belilling), near Sangsit, north coast of Baly Island.

The light is a *fixed* white light, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 8 miles.

Position, lat. 8° 6' S., long. 115° 3' E.

By direction, of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON,
in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India,
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 16th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 934 and 941*b*.
„ „ Light List for 1880.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 15.)
CHINA SEA.
CARIMATA STRAIT.
POSITION OF GWALIA REEF.

WITH reference to the existence of a shoal reported in lat. 1° 12½' S., long. 108° 43½' E., on which the British ship *Gwalia* was totally wrecked on 15th February, 1880,

The British Hydrographic Office has notified that the following further particulars have been received from Lieutenant and Commander W. H. J. Nowell, H. M. S. *Foxhound*, resulting from an examination of the locality made in May, 1880 :—

This danger (*Gwalia reef*) is of coral formation, nearly circular in shape, and about half a mile in diameter ; the general depths over it are from 3 to 4 fathoms, but there are two patches, breaking at low water, on which the least depth found was 4 feet ; the reef lies with the following bearings, *viz.*—

Carimata peak ..... S. 31° E.
Panambungan north peak ..... S. 81° E.

Position as given, lat. 1° 3' S., long. 108° 33' E.

During the *Foxhound's* stay the current set W. S. W. from one to two knots per hour ; the rise of tide was observed to be about 7 feet, one high and one low water occurring in the 24 hours.

[The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1¼° Easterly in 1880.]

By direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON,
in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 18th October, 1880.

This notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 2160, 941*a*, and 748*b*.
„ „ Sailing directions, China Sea Directory, vol. I, 1878, page 317.
„ „ Hydrographic Notice No. 10 (page 6) of 17th May, 1880.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay
Marine Department.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TEA and ADDRESSES, GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, Kalbadevi, FRIDAY evening, 5th November, at 8 o'clock.

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Tickets, at 8 annas each, obtainable at the TRACT SOCIETY'S Depot.

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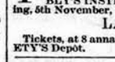

THE S. S. AVOCA will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th November, 1880.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

November 1st, 1880.

JUST RECEIVED, Novelties in Christmas Cards, Birthday and Wedding Cards, and Book Markers, Ladies' and Girls' Fancy Hats, and a variety of Christmas, Birthday, and Wedding Presents, Fancy Photo and Scrap Albums, and Photo Frames and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1880.

THE markets are closed for Dewallee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Pandita, 234 tons, Captain E. Siequel, will sail to-day for Point de Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Wyndham, 1,135 tons, Captain T. Cooper, sailed yesterday for Colombo in ballast.

THE steamer Helena, 1,037 tons, Captain S. Swinden, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chilka, 1,497 tons, Captain D. Campbell, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Moulmein (18th Oct.), brought a cargo of timber and 16,548 bags rice.

THE ship Prima Donna, 1,455 tons, Captain W. H. Lunt, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from New York (June 16), via Zanzibar, with the following passengers:—Mr. J. A. Fellman, 1child, and servant, and Mr. Linoes. She brought the following cargo:—29,386 cases kerosine oil, 1,000 cases turpentine, 500 barrels raisin, 77 boxes soap, 1 case crackers, 125 bags cloves, and 3 cases sundries. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE barque Compta, 998 tons, Captain E. C. Jeffrey, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from London (10th July), brought the following cargo:—140 cases matches, 58 packages piece-goods, 3,000 bundles iron hoops, 100 cases gin, 7,704 bars and 255 bundles iron, 80 packages papers, 600 casks cement, 72 cases copper, 100 cases padlocks, 32 iron safes, 34 kegs nails, 234 packages glassware, 63 packages earthenware, 1,000 barrels alum, 500 bundles steel, 24 cases stationery, 294 cases oilman-stores, 50 barrels raisin, 1,510 casks spelter, 75 packages colour, 35 casks whitting, 460 drums linseed oil, 70 barrels coal pitch, 100 barrels tar, 21 cases spirit, 300 packages wine, 7 cases perfumery, 3 cases biscuits, 1,274 packages iron sheets, 300 cases brandy, 22 cases provision, 502 pigs lead, 30 cases bottles, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
31	Prima Donna	Lunt	New York, June 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
1	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa.
	Goolanar	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Wolvistan (s)	Cooper	Colombo.
	Helena (s)	Swinden	Kurrachee.

The brig Pandita, Gicquel, to Point de Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.
28 City of Venice (s). Barrie ..... Liverpool, Sept. 25.
Vice Reine ..... Mosher ..... Liverpool, July 2.
Lady Lanrence ..... Roberts ..... Liverpool, July 13.
29 Baroda ..... Russell ..... London, July 5.
Henrietta ..... Wright ..... Mauritius, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28.—Steamer Sir John Lawrence, a Ship (showed J.R.V.M.) and a Barque.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Venice—Major Woodcock, Mrs. Woodcock, and Master E. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherman, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Miss L. Brown, Miss Barker, Miss Miller, Miss Morse, Miss Birch, Miss Coulan, Mr. R. C. Biss, Mrs. Biss, Master A. Biss, Miss Biss, Master E. Biss, Mrs. H. Watson, Mr. C. Sibold, Mr. J. C. Sibold and Mr. Nicolls.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
29 Malda (s) .... Bombay.
30 Gwalior (s) .... Calcutta.
West Australian. ..... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 1.

FOR LONDON.

Branksome Hall (s)—30 tons bones, Edward, Bates and Co:

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s)—60 bales cotton, Tullockchund Kevalram, 4 cases fishmaws and 5 cases sharkfins, Laduckbhoy Dattoo; 32 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 62 cases sharkfins and 2 cases fishmaws Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Orred, Lieut., 5th Fusiliers 2nd Batt., on sick leave, from Agra.

OCTOBER 30.

Hunt, Quarter Master, 77th Regt., on leave, from Madras.
Hallett, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bangalore.
Willoughby, Captain, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from Poona.
Primrose, Lieut. Genl., Staff.
Fuller, Major Genl., R. E., on duty, from Madras.

OCTOBER 31.

Robinson, Lieut.-Col., 89th Regt., on sick leave, from Rangoon.
Bagshawe, Major, 35th Madras N. I., on leave, from Banda.
Studdy, Major, R. A., on sick leave, from Afghanistan.
Darvall, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, from Meean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 31.

Hallett, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

NOVEMBER 1.

Phillipps, Lieut. Col., 2nd Queens, on leave, to Engfland.
Moberly, Captain, 4th Rifles, on leave, to England.
Ebden, Captain, 23rd Regt., on sick leave, to England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 1st November, 1880.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Adjutant at 6-20 a.m. on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., on the Esplanade opposite the Gymkhana. All members are requested to attend. The sections of the Field Excerise, part II., to be practised on this occasion are—Nos. 10, 11, 13, 15, 9, and 20.

White uniform and helmet, arms and accoutrements to be worn at this parade.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 1252 Vol. F. H. Good, B Company.
" 1253 " G. L. O. Davidson, E Company.
" 1254 " H. R. Greaves, E Company.

3. Position drill for D Company for its annual course of musketry will commence on Thursday, 4th inst.

There will be parades, morning and evening, at 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. daily at Byculla, and 6-30 a.m. at the Telegraph quarters daily. All members of D Company are required to put in their proper number of these drills before the 11th inst., on which date the Company will commence its annual course of firing on the range. The 9th and 10th inst. may be used as practice days by D Company.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, October 21.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

18th N. I.—Lieut. F. G. Atkinson, Royal Marine Light Infy., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation.

26th N. I.—Lieut. H. A. Ravenshaw, Wing Officer and Qrmr., to be Adjt., vice Graves, vacated on promotion to Captain.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer of a Staff Corps probationer:—

10th N. I.—Lieut. W. Hastings, from the 36th N. I., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation.

Major F. R. A. Brown-Constable, B. S. C., having been relieved from the charge of the depot, 31st N. I., at Jullundur, is directed to proceed to Allahabad for general duty, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. the Hon. E. H. A. Court, 85th Foot, is directed to proceed, at his own expense, to England, to take up the appointment of Adjt. of the 2nd Oxford Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Offg. Depy. Surgn.-Genl. J. Ekin, M. B., on arrival at Meean Meer from Kandahar, will proceed to Allahabad and assume administrative medical charge of that division, vice Depy. Surgn.-Genl. J. Gibbons, C. B., on leave in England.

Offg. Depy. Surgn.-Genl. J. A. Hanbury, M. B., on return to India, is directed to proceed to Rawal Pindi, and take over the administrative medical charge of that division, vice Depy. Surgn.-Genl. A. Smith, M. D., C. B., on sick leave.

With reference to section II, para. 18, Bengal Army Regulations, the undermentioned officers are appointed for duty on the annual casting committees:—

Lieut. Col. E. L. Hawkins, R. A., President of the Lower Circle.

Major H. P. Barke, 8th Hussars, Member of the Upper Circle.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, G. O. C. C., dated 23rd Aug., 1880, page 437, directing Lieut. N. A. Francis, 18th Foot, to proceed to England to join the 2nd Batn. of his regiment, on promotion, is hereby cancelled.

At the examination held at Sibi on the 9th Oct., the undermentioned candidates were reported to have passed the lower standard in Persian:—

Lieuts. C. H. H. Beley and W. G. Yate, 25th N. I.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, at that portion of G. O. C. C., dated 10th Sept., 1880, page 494, detailing Lieuts. I. W. T. S. Smythe and P. Bulman, 85th Foot, for duty at the regimental depot, and G. O. C. C., 7th Oct., 1880, page 572, detailing 2nd Lieut. A. H. J. Doyle, for this duty, vice Lieut. P. Bulman, are hereby cancelled.

With reference to G. O. C. C., dated the 16th July, 1878, page 322, Lieut. A. L. Pennington, 15th Foot, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment of Offg. Wing Officer, 39th N. I.

The candidates named below have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

High Proficiency in Persian.—Schoolmaster P. Mulvihill, 2-60th Foot.

[illegible] Proficiency in Urdu.—Capts. A. W. Dury, [illegible] and A. Jobling, 65th Foot.

[illegible] Proficiency in Hindi.—Capt. A deC. Rennick, [illegible]

[illegible] under Clause VIII.—Capt. W. Christie, [illegible] and Lieut. V. Jenkins, 32rd Foot.

[illegible] Clause VIII.—Asst. Apothy. J. E. [illegible]

[illegible] Hindustani.—Capt. E. [illegible]

[illegible] the Horse Guards, [illegible] ected to proceed [illegible] take up the [illegible] Militia at [illegible] L. R. H.

[illegible] ets may be had on application.

Sept., 1879,) directed to proceed to England; travelling at the public expense. Major-Genl. Hills has, with the sanction of Govt., been employed with the Army in Afghanistan since the date of his promotion.

Lieut-Col. W. D. Macturk, Bengal Infy, is posted to Umballa for general duty.

At the examination held at Quetta on the 9th Oct. 1880, the undermentioned candidate passed the lower standard in Persian:—

Capt. R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Lieut. J. C. Irving, 30th Foot, having been promoted to be Capt. in the 102nd Foot, is directed to proceed to Ceylon, to join the latter corps.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed:—

Mooltan Brigade order, dated the 16th Sept., directing Lieut. Col. F. G. Rideout, 21st M. N. I., to assume command of the brigade, *vice* Bgdr.-Genl. R. J. Hughes, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

1st Brigade 3rd Division Kabul-Kandahar Field Force order, dated the 14th Sept., appointing 2nd Lieut. H. A. MacDonald, 92nd Highlanders, to be Provost Marshal to the Bgde. (detached from divisional head-quarters,) in addition to his other duties.

Cavalry Brigade 3rd Division Southern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 17th Sept., appointing Lieut. R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars, to be Provost Marshal to the Bgde., in addition to his other duties, and during such period as the Cavy. Bgde. may be detached.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 7th Oct., appointing Capt. E. H. C. Braddon, 55th Foot, A. D. C. to Major-Genl. R. Hume, c. B., to act as A. D.-C. to Bgair.-Genl. A. H. Colbe, c. B., during his temporary command of the Allahabad Division.

Gwalior District order, dated the 5th Oct., directing Capt. E. M. Forbes, 30th N. I., to assume the duties of Ex. Commt. Officer, Morar, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. Col. G. W. Holdsworth, reported sick.

Meean Meer Brigade order, dated the 9th Oct., appointing Capt. V. G. L. Eyre, Wing Officer and Offg. Qrmr., 23rd N. I., to the command of the depot, 9th N. I., in addition to his other duties, vice Major E. J. Moore, 13th M. N. I., proceeded with his Regt. to Jubbulpore.

Mooltan Brigade order, dated the 8th Oct., appointing Capt. J. A. McNeale, 8th Bl. Cavy., to command the depot, 15th Bl. Cavy. the date of its arrival at Mooltan.

Amritsar Station order, dated the 12th Oct., appointing Lieut. E. T. Gastrell, 100th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Major J. P. James, 13th M. N. I., proceeded with his Regt. to Jubbulpore.

Talagang Station order, dated the 26th Sept., appointing Lieut.-Col. A. McL. Stewart, Bl. S. C., to command the depot, 21st P. N. I., in addition to his other duties.

Kohima Station order, dated the 22nd Sept., appointing Lieut. A. Melvin, 42nd N. I., Station Staff Officer, vice Henderson, 44th N. I.

Ferozepore Station order, dated the 12th Oct., directing Col. A. C. Johnson, R. H. A., to assume the command of the station.

Shalozan Station order, dated the 19th June, appointing 2nd Lieut. R. H. Fowler, 85th Foot, Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. W. O. Harris, 20th N I, there being no passed officer available.

Chakrata Station order, dated the 27th Sept., appointing Lieut H. R. Mends, 2-60th Rifles, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. D. G. Beamish, 1-5th Foot, proceeding with the depot to rejoin battalion head-quarters.

2-11th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 1st Oct., appointing Lieut. H. A. Yowell to officiate as Interpreter to the battalion, with effect from the 11th Sept., during the absence on sick leave of Lieut C. M. Lester.

73rd Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 14th Oct., appointing Capt. W. M. S. Swiny to officiate as Instr in Musketry, and Lieut. J. Shaw, 20th L. I., (late 73rd Regt.,) to officiate as Asst. Instr. in Musketry to the 73rd Regt., until he proceeds to join his new Regt.

23rd N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 1st Oct., appointing Capt. V. G. L. Eyre, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. D. Chesney, proceeded on furlough on medical certificate, there being no subaltern officer available.

45th N. I.—Regtl order, dated the 29th Sept., appointing Lieut. J. M. A. Retallick, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qrmr., in addition to his other duties, vice Holmes, proceeded on leave.

Head-Quarters, Simla, October 25.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment.—Lieut. George William Hacket Pain to be Adjt., vice Collis, promoted, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief. Dated 24th July, 1880.

32nd Pioneers.—Capt. J. M. Trotter, S. C., to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Bates, on furlough, and until further orders.

Major A. Landon, Genl. List Infy., on return from field service, is posted to Agra for general duty.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on the dates specified:—

Rev. D. B. Morris, M. A., 6th Sept., 1880.

Major H. A. Burton, 2-14th Foot, 4th Oct., 1880.

Lieuts. N. D. Findlay, R. A.; G. V. Kemball, R. A.; R. H. Rattray, on probation, 22nd N. I., 2-22nd Foot; W. J. H. Bond, on probation, 20th N. I., 2nd West India Regt., 4th Oct., 1880.

2nd Lieuts. M. A. Kerr, 1-17th Foot; V. Semini, 1-17th Foot; B. J. C. Doran, 1-18th Foot; G. F. C. Trench, 2-1st Foot; A. J. H. Murray, 2-14th Foot; R. J. Roberts, 2-14th Foot; G. S. Hogge, 2nd Foot; R. H. Fowler, 85th Foot; C. E. Mardall, 85th Foot; A. V. Hatch, 88th Foot; 4th Oct., 1880.

Vety.-Surgn. F. Garratt, 13th Hussars, 4th Oct., 1880.

Hospital Apprentice A. Robertson, Sub-Medical Dept., 4th Oct., 1880.

Sergts. J. R. Skeet, 1st P. V. R., Unattached List, and R. W. Clayton, 2-14th Foot, 4th Oct., 1880.

Corporal W. Jarvis, G.-A. Brigade, R. H. A., 4th Oct., 1880.

[illegible] Foot; and J. White, 88th Foot, 4th Oct., 1880.

Pts. F. Connors, 1-17th Foot; D. Ward, 1-17th Foot; G. Harris, 1-17th Foot; G. Laver, 2-14th Foot; D. Coskal, 34th Foot; A. Lancaster, 34th Foot; C. Kelly, 40th Foot; and J. Millyard, 100th Foot, 4th Oct., 1880.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. J. C. Campbell, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. C. R. S. Douglas-Hamilton, to England, from 1st Nov., 1880, to 31st Jany., 1882, on private affairs.

2nd Lieut. H. M. Owen, to England, from 15th Nov., 1880 to 14th Nov., 1881, on private affairs.

12th Lancers.—Lieut. P. P. Mack, to England, from 20th Oct., 1880, to 20th Feb., 1881, on urgent private affairs.

13th Hussars.—Capt. W. J. White, to England, from 1st Nov., 1880, to 15th Feb., 1881, on private affairs.

Lieut. the Hon'ble R. Leigh, to England, from 1st Nov., 1880, to 15th Feb., 1881, on private affairs.

Lieut. C. E. Browne, to England, from 1st Nov., 1880, to 15th Feb., 1881, on private affairs.

2nd Lieut. H. C. Holland, to England, from 1st Nov., 1880 to 15th Feb., 1881, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. (Bt-Major) G. T. Pretyman, (Seconded List) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

2-2nd Foot.—Lieut.-Col. H. P. Phillips, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2-5th Fusiliers.—Capt. H. Kilgour, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2-24th Foot.—Capt H. R. Farquhar, to England, from date of embarkation, pending retirement, on private affairs.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation:—

2-60th Rifles.—2nd Lieut. F. A. Fortescue.
British Medical Service.—Surgn E. H. Fenn, (Doing duty with No. 6 Batty. 8th Bgde R A.)

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of [illegible]ebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. [illegible]ct it is very good, and much superior to [illegible]hat is sold as the "finest Brazilian

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BROWN—October 27th, at "Vine Villa," Madge's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of W. T. H. Brown, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STRANACK—HARINGTON—October 29th, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev. Geo. C. Peake, Principal of the Sir Henry Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Edwin Fulcher Stranack, of the Alliance Bank, to Grace Ellen, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Harington, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry. No cards.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—October 25th, at Sucklaspur, Mary Anne, the wife of A. Anthony, aged 22 years.

BAMPFIELD—October 23rd, at Bolarum, Lieutenant J. C. Bampfield, Royal Artillery, aged 23 years.

WYCKOFF—October 20th, at the American Mission House, Royapooram, Henrietta Chandler, daughter of Rev. J. H. and Emmeline Wyckoff, of the Arcot Mission, aged 1 year and 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A MADRAS OFFICER.—It was a mistake, as already explained. The regiment was the 23rd Bombay N. I.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

THE time is at hand, we believe, when the Government of Bombay will have to send in to the Supreme Government its report on Mr. Whitley Stokes' Small Cause Court Bill. The task of drawing up reasons for differing from, and suggestions for improving, the measure proposed by the present Legal Member of Council has not been, at any time during the last two or three years, at all a promising one. And there are not wanting indications that Mr. Whitley Stokes, like many other people, gets more obstinate with time. We will not deny that we find a certain malicious satisfaction in the thought of His Excellency's Government's present task. They are drawing up, with such spirit for the business as may be still in them, an elaborate and exhaustive report, which, it is too sadly probable, will be treated exactly as they treat, or profess to treat, the lucid leaders which from day to day adorn these columns. But the question has a grave side, which claims attention. It is perfectly monstrous that one man should be able every now and then in India to set aside with a stroke of his pen every opinion, public and private, from that of the "highest" official to the lowest newspaper editor, which presumes to differ from his own, and proceed forthwith to legislate according to his own ideas of what is fit and proper for the whole continent of India. Yet it has been done over and over again of recent years: and in the present case we do verily believe that unless Lord Ripon looks into the matter himself, Mr. Whitley Stokes' Bill will be allowed to pass into an Act of the Government of India with no reference whatever to the comments invited and recorded on it beyond a few smart remarks, and at least one misrepresentation.

If any of our readers think this last expression rather a strong one, we would recommend them to make a careful study of the "statement of objects and reasons" appended to this Bill. We do not dream of charging Mr. Whitley Stokes with deliberate misrepresentation. But he and his colleagues have been living for some years now under the spell of a great magician, in an atmosphere conducive to anything but clearness of thought and accuracy of expression. Lord Lytton was not so careful of what he said as he was of how he said it, and Mr. Whitley Stokes follows him. In this "statement" there are two instances of a loose and oratorical way of speaking, which are so deliberately inaccurate, and in effect so misleading, that it is impossible to speak of them by any milder word than the one we have used. They both occur in that very meagre portion of the statement which is devoted to what Mr. Stokes himself says is the most important change contemplated by the Bill; so that if we pause for a moment to examine them, we shall be doing something more than engaging in a mere study of words.

The Bill proposes to extend the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of the Indian Small Cause Courts, which at present stands at Rs. 1,000, to Rs. 2,000. To this change Mr. Stokes tells us the only opposition comes from the High Court of Bombay; "and," he goes on to say, "that opposition appears to proceed, not so much from any objection to the principle of the extension as from a fear that it will not be acceptable to the public—a point on which we shall be better able to form an opinion after the Bill has been published." Now, as we have hinted above, we have long regarded with suspicion documents of any length emanating from the members of the late Viceroy's Council. But experience has also taught us that they are in nothing so liable to be mistaken as when they endeavour to draw up an account of the position taken by authorities who happen to differ from them. The distinction insisted on here between the principle of a measure and its likelihood of attaining popularity appeared to us to be in a matter of this kind so supremely ridiculous that we did not hesitate to say at once that we felt sure our High Court had said nothing so fatuous as what is here ascribed to it. We learn now that the supposition we hazarded was correct, and that Mr. Whitley Stokes' exposition of the ground taken on this part of his Bill by our judges is a complete travesty of all they did say.

Our other example is not of so much importance, but we cannot help drawing special attention to it as an interesting specimen of what we are fain still to hope will soon be a lost dialect, a genuine piece of Lyttonese. It is perfectly obvious that to raise the limit of jurisdiction for the Small Cause Courts from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 is a step which ought never to have been thought of in the absence of any popular demand for the innovation, and accordingly we should not have been surprised if the greater part of the one modest paragraph allotted in the "statement" to this "most important" feature of the Bill had been taken up with an attempt to demonstrate the existence of such a demand. But all we find is that this extension was asked for by the Calcutta Trades Association "as far back as 1867." It is this "as far back" which wrings from us a reluctant mark of admiration. It is so ingenious that it ought to have been successful. It ought to have conjured up a picture of the important mercantile association referred to engaged in a struggle of thirteen years in the endeavour to wrest from the Government of India a valued boon which is at last about to be granted to their importunity. But alas, the phrase, to us who have learned the language, has the very opposite effect from that which it might have been expected to have. It is an instance of "sweet reasonableness" overleaping itself, and falling on the other side. If Mr. Stokes had said that the Calcutta Trades Association asked for this extension "in 1867," we might, perhaps, have attached an exaggerated importance to the request. But knowing as we do that the words actually used are as likely as not to mean that the association has never repeated a request it was foolish enough to make "as far back as 1867," we feel like the travellers of the American humourist when they remonstrated with their conductor on the age of his mummy, and asked him if he had no "nice fresh corpses" he could trot out for their inspection. What the Bombay Chamber of Commerce say to the extension now would for us be a good deal more to the purpose than anything which the Calcutta Trades Association may have said "as far back as 1867."

Turning from what may, after all, be mere faults of style, we would press on the notice of Government our conviction that this "most important change" contemplated by the Bill is a change which is viewed with absolute indifference by those who know nothing of the matter, and with cordial dislike by those who do. We must find occasion for setting forth the weighty objections which can be urged against it. At present we content ourselves with urging that no case has been made out for the innovation. Mr. W. Stokes has not paid public opinion the compliment of attempting to make out a case for it. In the "statement" it comes upon us with all the effect of a surprise, following immediately as it does on the expression of a burning desire to assimilate the procedure of the Indian small cause courts to that of the other courts of the country. We happen to entertain a very decided conviction that any such assimilation will be absolutely fatal to the usefulness of our present Small Cause Court. But if we thought the feature of Mr. Stokes' Bill as beneficial as we think it pernicious, we should still ask for a separate reason for the proposed extension of the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of these courts. We ask in vain as far as the introducer of the Bill is concerned. The Calcutta Trades Association asked for the extension in 1867, and it has since "been much discussed." That last statement we can well believe. We all know the appalling rate at which "minutes" are apt to grow so long as their cultivation is carried on in the dark. Truth says the poet, is like a torch—'the more 'tis shook it shines.' Discussion by minute, as it has been carried on recently, is quite another thing. On its nature Mr. Stokes himself kindly lifts the veil when he tells us that the discussion he refers to has reached, not the point at which Truth's torch has blazed up, but the point at which "as near an approach to unanimity regarding the proposed measures has been reached as can well be hoped for. This resembles the discussion on the gauge question from the Strachey point of view, and means that an opportunity having graciously been afforded to a limited number of persons to express their opinions on the points at issue, Mr. Stokes now proposes to take his own way, as Sir John Strachey took his.

IN a recent issue we referred briefly to Mr. Danvers' report on Indian railways for the year 1879, treating principally of the financial results of the working of the railways, guaranteed and State. There are, however, many other items in the report that appear to us to be of general interest, but our space will only allow us to touch upon a few of them. The opening of the Western Rajputana Railway near the close of last year is thus referred to:—"The traffic is already considerable, and a large increase may be expected as soon as the section between Palanpur and Ajmere is finished." In our comments on the B. B. and C. I. Railway statistics, about a fortnight ago, we showed the great amount of traffic that had been developed by the opening of only this short portion of the direct line to Agra and Delhi; and we feel assured that Bombay for years past has been prosecuting a good work in urging the early completion of this line. A further extension, *viz.*, to Mount Aboo Road, is to be opened on the 1st November. This will bring another sanatarium within easy reach of Bombay. We also hear that engines for ballasting purposes have already been run through from Palanpur to Ajmere; so that the old trade route between Bombay and the N. W. Provinces, &c., may be confidently expected to be restored by the beginning of January next.

Of the new bridge over the Nerbudda river at Broach, the Government Director regrets that, "notwithstanding the energy which has been applied to its construction, and the skill with which the work has been executed, unavoidable delays have occurred, in consequence of the great depth to which it has been thought prudent to sink the columns that support the girders." What this extra depth means will be gathered from the report of Mr. Mathew, the Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who says:—"To ensure permanent stability the piers are being put down to a minimum of 40 feet in hard material, which has involved sinking the 14 feet cylinders 85 feet below the river-bed, or 100 feet below the tide-level. To accomplish this up to 800 tons of top-weighting have had to be applied. The material of the river-bed includes several feet in thickness of hard conglomerate—a material through which it is believed that no bridge piers heretofore constructed have been sunk to so great a depth." As the question of material for this bridge was prominently brought forward in the House of Commons, on account of the contractors being the same as for the late Tay Bridge, it is very satisfactory to note from Mr. Mathew's report "that the ironwork generally has been received in a most satisfactory condition. The parts of the superstructure go together with complete accuracy, and the whole of the manufacture is very creditable to the contractors." Our readers are doubtless aware that the completion of the new bridge does not interfere with through-communication, as the gap in the old bridge, caused by the heavy floods, has been for some time past filled in. Another important item in the report is the bridge to be built by the Oude and Rohilcund Railway over the Ganges at Benares, which is to consist of 7 spans of 416 feet each, the river at the point of crossing being 3,000 feet broad; and Mr. Danvers says "it will be the most formidable work of the kind yet undertaken in India." The importance of this bridge will be seen when we state that all traffic between the Oude and Rohilcund Railway and all stations on the E. I. Railway south of Benares has now to be *ferried* across the Ganges. The cost of the bridge is estimated at £425,000. The Begum of Bhopal being anxious to connect the capital of her territory with the main lines of railway, has paid 35 lakhs of rupees into the (British) Government Treasury, and offers to increase the sum to 50 lakhs on the equitable condition that she should share the profits of the proposed railway, which will run partly through her territory and partly through British territory, in proportion to the amount of capital she contributes. This is an example that we should be glad to see followed by many more of the native rulers.

The number of persons employed on the railways on 30th September, 1879, was 148,720 (against 142,199 in 1878), of whom 3,781, or 2·54 per cent., were Europeans, 141,458, or 95·12 per cent. natives, and what Mr. Danvers calls East Indians 3,481, or 2·34 per cent. The report says: "The increased employment of natives in situations for which it was at first thought they would be unsuited still continues." The number of native engine-drivers is steadily increasing, more especially on the Oude and Rohilcund Railway. The mortality among the Europeans and natives in 1879 was much less than in 1878. In 1878 the death-rate was 24·49 per 1,000 for Europeans, whilst it fell to 17·20 per 1,000 in 1879. It is very noticeable, and invites enquiry, that the death-rate for natives fell from 16·73 per 1,000 in 1878 to 8·83 in 1879. We are pleased to see that encouragement is being given by Government to introduce amongst their employés a habit of thrift by a system of compulsory deposits in the Government savings banks,—in the case of Europeans of one anna per each rupee of salary, and in other cases of half-an-anna per rupee,—the inducement, in addition to the small Government savings bank percentage, being a contribution from the earnings of one-half per cent. of the net earnings during the half-year to be distributed amongst the depositors; and if the net earnings of the *whole* year exceed 4½ per cent. on the capital cost, an additional half per cent. is to be distributed, provided that the bonus so distributed does not exceed the amount of the deposits for the period. These rules, which appear to be very liberal, are, we see, only applicable to State railways, as the guarantee railways are, according to the report, excluded from the advantages, although they earn more than four-fifths of the net revenue of all the railways in India.

We pointed out in a former article that the working expenses of guaranteed railways averaged only 48·16 per cent. of the receipts, whilst those of the State railways averaged 78·82 per cent. There does not appear to us to be any good reason why the State railway work should cost over 60 per cent. more than guaranteed railway work; and we think it would prove advantageous, both to Government and the public, if the working of State lines were handed over to the guaranteed railways with which they are connected, that is, if the guaranteed railways would undertake the work. The advantages to the public would be very great, as there would naturally follow an assimilation of rates and fares that are now veritable puzzles to all but the initiated, whilst Government would reap the benefit resulting from the cheaper working of their railways which would doubtless follow if placed in the hands of men specially trained to railway work.

THE BURMESE FRONTIER DEMONSTRATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 21.

RANGOON is just recovering from a small panic, which Theebau had prepared for us, or at any rate, of which he was the prime cause. In the early part of last week, the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo suddenly wired down to Rangoon that a large body of royal troops had appeared on the frontier. They were all well armed, and their attitude and language were most threatening. They seem to have spent the greater part of the day in executing war-dances and vapouring terrible threats against the English. The rank and file were especially communicative and violent in their statements. In two days, they said, an attack was to be made on Allanmyo and Yuatoung, two villages opposite Thayetmyo, on the Irrawaddy frontier. Allanmyo was sufficiently garrisoned with several companies of the 43rd L. I., but Yuatoung, with its cutch-works and store-houses, was absolutely unprotected, and Colonel Davies announced that he was sending over a company of Madras troops to hold it, and meanwhile demanded reinforcements for Thayetmyo. The news created no small consternation in Rangoon, for the danger in all these cases is not so much at the front as in the capital of Pegu itself. The troops on the border are quite numerous enough to repel any attack, except possibly a surprise, and the incubrations of the Ahmoodan had made that nearly impossible, except to culpable carelessness. But it is very different in Rangoon. It is perfectly well known that there are large numbers of Theebau's subjects in our midst. They come down ostensibly for the paddy harvest or the sowing out of the crops, according to the season of the year, but they seem remarkably unsuccessful in getting work, or, more likely, never apply for it. The common belief is that their sole object is to watch for an opportunity to raise a disturbance in Rangoon, and destroy the town. This is the view which the police hold, and they announce that they know all these Anyahthu, as the up-country men are called, and have their eye upon them. But the general belief in the abilities of the Rangoon police force is of the most uncomplimentary possible character; and a Rangoonite, on being told that the police are on their guard, and are determined not to be taken unawares, is apt to behave as if he had been personally insulted, or had had boiling water squirted into his ears. It certainly is easy enough to know Theebau's subjects. They go about the streets in strings, walking in Indian file, gazing at the pucka houses and gharis, or other belongings of the white-faced Kullahs, in vacant surprise and well-assumed scorn. But it is quite another thing to say that they are well-looked after. It is an admitted fact that these men have been spreading sedition, not only in Rangoon, but in the district, for months now. Their method is very simple: they distribute seditious songs, and talk of the glories of the days when the Peacock flag floated on the shores of the Gulf of Martaban and the desirability of its again doing so, as soon as possible in the reign of the monarch of whom the astrologers have prophesied that he will be crowned on the platform of the Shway Dagone Hpayah, the great pagoda of Rangoon. This being so, it is not to be wondered at that Colonel Davies' telegram caused some excitement in Rangoon. It was just the end of the Buddhist Lent, when the populace is always more or less disorganized and prepared for mischief from the sudden outburst of feasts and Pwais and junkettings of sorts, and when there is especial danger of an outbreak in the gaol, where the prisoners number ordinarily upwards of two thousand. The Deputy Commissioner's demand for reinforcements, therefore, met with no favour, and instead, arrangements were made here for the immediate quelling of any possible outbreak in the town or the gaol. Meanwhile enquiries of the Shwaylan Boh, the officer in command of the royal troops, as to the meaning of his sudden appearance with such a large force, elicited the information that he had been sent down from

TELEGRAMS.

AYOUB KHAN AND THE HERATEES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Oct 31.

It is reported that Ayoub is endeavouring to exact two years' revenue in advance at Herat, and that in consequence the people are becoming discontented and anxious to get rid of him. Latest advices show that the country is quieter. True, the people of the Zemindawar and Terin districts persistently refuse to pay revenue to the Wali's representatives; but fearing the advance of a British force, it is said they have compelled Abou Buker to return to Herat.

FORAGE REQUIREMENTS.

The march to the Helmund of Wilkinson's brigade is again postponed. The political authorities hope in other directions to accumulate the necessary quantities of forage.

UNSATISFACTORY POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Complaints about the postal arrangements are general. We receive no banghy daks, and as we are short of tobacco and other necessaries, grumbling is only natural. A very small display of energy on the part of the postal authorities would put matters right; but energy is a quality they do not appear to possess.

THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS ORDERED TO KANDAHAR.

The 78th Highlanders leave Quetta for Kandahar immediately to relieve the 15th Regiment.

RETURN OF MR. LYALL TO INDIA.

Mr. Lyall leaves to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

APPOINTMENT TO COURT OF APPEAL.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Lush has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal.

OBITUARY.

Sir Thomas Bouch, Kt., C. E., Engineer-in-Chief of the Tay Bridge.

THE KURDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.

It is officially announced that Urumiyeh has been relieved by Persian troops. The announcement that it had been captured was premature. The Kurds are retreating.

THE TROUBLES AT THE CAPE.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 30.

According to later intelligence, the Pondomese killed only one magistrate; the other succeeded in escaping. The constabulary force has been increased by 2,000 men.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged.

Surats unchanged.	
Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93½
4½ do.	87⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120
Bar Silver	51 13-16d.
Arrived—Chilena.	
Departure—Agnes.	

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Nov. 1, 4 P.M.

Mail steamer Gwalior, from Calcutta, arrived.

THE annual Volunteer Fancy-dress Ball, we hear will probably take place towards the end of this month. As Sir James Fergusson's arrangements will not admit of the Viceroy—who, we are sure, would have been personally delighted to have given such an evidence of his well-known good-will towards the volunteer movement—being present, there is no object in postponing the ball till the time of His Excellency's visit.

CAPTAIN STOKES has kindly arranged for members of the local Volunteer Corps who desire to compete in the Simla competition—200 and 500 yards, regulation targets, seven shots at each, standing at 200 yards, and any position at the longer distance—to attend at Coorla on Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th inst. Competitors can enter as often as they please, and another opportunity will be given before the end of the month for those who think they can improve on their shooting to try again.

RAJAH MADHO SING, talukdar of Amathi, in the Lucknow district, has given the handsome sum of Rs. 20,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

THE head-quarters and right wing of the 1-5th Fusiliers, consisting of eleven officers and 340 men, under the command of Colonel Rowlands, V. C., arrived at Allahabad on Sunday morning by special train from Cawnpore *en route* from Afghanistan to Bombay, where they embark for England.

THE 10th Hussars and 3rd Ghurkhas arrived at Meean Meer on the 28th ultimo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. S. A. LOCKHART, it is understood, will be appointed D. Q. M. G. in the Intelligence branch of the office, and Major Sandford D. Q. M. G. in the General branch.

ANOTHER of the Kabul heroes has received a good appointment. The command of the Hyderabad Contingent has been given to Colonel Charles Gough as a reward for good field service. It is stated that Sir Frederick Roberts strongly supported this appointment.

IT is stated that Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., will succeed Major-General C. C. Johnson as Q. M. G. General Johnson goes on leave for two years on the 3rd proximo, and is not likely to return to India, as he comes into colonel's allowances before his leave expires.

A NATIVE paper states that the Nawab of Jowrah has been made a major and honorary commandant of the Central India Horse.

THE Mahomedan population of Lahore have drawn up a memorial for submission to the local Government, praying that the "Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi" be extended to that locality. A similar memorial is being drawn up at Umritsur.

ALL the Afghan *détenus* who were at Lahore have been sent to Umritsar, with the exception of Wazir Shah Mahomed, who is kept in close custody in the fort on account of his alleged participation in the riots at Kabul which ended in the massacre of the members of the British Embassy.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY has ordered an Arabic newspaper to be started at each of the towns of Mecca, Bagdad, and Aleppo, with what particular object in view is as yet a secret. A newspaper thus published at Mecca may, perhaps, find its way to India.

THE *Lucknow Times*, a bi-weekly paper, announces an intention to change its name, and shortly, also its condition. It is to be called in future "The Express," and "on completion of arrangements now being effected, will take its place in the noble army of 'dailies.'"

IF we may depend upon our "Hindu" correspondent of yesterday, the correct spelling of the Dewan of Baroda's name can be accomplished in such a way as to give the correct English pronunciation without difficulty. It is usually spelt in news hailing from Baroda as Mahdava Rao. To carry out the pedantry of exact transliteration, it should be spelt Madhava Rava, which would be confusion worse confounded. The most sensible authorities upon this subject of transliteration are agreed that the final short *a* after a consonant should be left unwritten, and that the letter *v* should be written as *o*, as more nearly according to English pronunciation; thus—Madhao Rao for Madhava. By either of these modes of spelling the name cannot fail to be correctly pronounced in English.

THE *Bombay Review* presumes that both paper and printing are cheap at the Government Central Press, but confesses itself "quite unable to see what possible good can be accomplished by occupying nearly forty pages of that lively publication in reprinting a schedule of the estate of insolvent debtors in Bombay during the last generation or two. This mass of matter appeared *verbatim et literatim* some six months ago; and our readers may remember that we commented on the totals of the schedule. This monotonous reiteration of the misfortunes of our neighbours seems to us quite superfluous. There is, indeed, a trifle of personal interest in being again reminded of that lucky dog, the Official Assignee, having in the last six months of 1879 drawn as commission the sum of rupees 3,096 'annas six and pies eight only.' Is Mr. Agnew Turner 'too much proud of his achievement in this line last year, that he thus publishes the figures over again; or is he too modest to let us know what is the extent of the haul he has made in the first half of this year?'

A CORRESPONDENT, "Baba Wali," writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* on the subject of "Old medals and new bars," in which he remarks:—"What can be said in favour of the new form of bar, which is to ornament medals? A medal without a bar is considered by all soldiers to be but a poor decoration. It can be gained without fighting, and worn without pride. But add to it a bar, with the name of a hard-fought field inscribed thereon, and the greatest dullard in the service who has earned it will grow enthusiastic while describing the incidents of the day to his friends, and thereby add to the number of our recruits. It would require the arithmetical genius of a Colenso or a Smith to become enthusiastic over a bar which contains only four common figures to denote the year of the battles. Can anyone be expected to proclaim the glories of a battle whose very name is absent from the decoration, and whose only indication is a combination of figures which can be seen any day inside the crown of a Lahore loafer's dilapidated hat? I once saw the present Crown Prince of Germany accost a British soldier who wore a medal on his breast. The bar was the point of attraction, and the battle inscribed thereon formed the subject of an interesting conversation between the two warriors of different degrees."

THE *Statesman* tries to reason out the probable result, taking the rumour of the murder of Amir Abdul Rahman to have been a fact. Our contemporary thinks "it may become true any day, for the probabilities are against his survival for many months in Kabul. If he lives a little longer, there will be civil war; but if he is murdered shortly, there may still be war; but it is possible that the kingdom would [illegible] back into the hands of the deposed dynasty. The Government of India would not interfere, and very likely young Musa Jan would be placed on the throne either as Amir or as Regent for his exiled father. Kabul and Herat would thus be reunited, but the Kabul Government would have before it the task of recovering Kandahar and Turkestan, which latter would probably not acknowledge the authority of Musa Jan. What would the Indian Government do as regards Kandahar? Hand it over to Musa Jan, as it contemplates handing it to Abdul Rahman, or refuse to acknowledge or treat with the son of Yakoob Khan?"

OF the condition and prospects of the crops in the North West Provinces, the latest official statement, dated the 27th ultimo, reports:—Good and general rain in Partabgarh has secured the rabi sowings, and improved prospects. Rain has also fallen in parts of Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Sitapur, and Rae Bareilly, and has been of some benefit. In Cawnpore and Jhansi there have been slight showers, but not enough to do any good. Rabi sowings are progressing, but unless rain falls in the south-western districts and Oudh (except Partabgarh) there is little hope of an outturn. The kharif crops have also suffered, especially in Cawnpore and part of Rae Bareilly; in Sitapur and Aligarh, where the harvest has begun, the outturn is below the average. The condition of the people is normal, but in Cawnpore and Rae Bareilly there is some distress among the labourers. Health continues good, with the exception of cholera in Bareilly and Sitapur (one tahsil), and fever in Agra.

DR. ABDUL RAZAK recently drew up a report on the difficulties of pilgrims to Mecca, which was forwarded by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India. The Secretary of State forwarded it to the Government of the Sultan for consideration, where it was amended by the Ulemas. This amended report has now been submitted, under orders from Government, to the Mahomedan Association at Calcutta for opinion. Among other things, the report deals with the difficulty which the pilgrims have to encounter on board the vessels in procuring water and repeating their prayers, as also the want of *purdahs* for pilgrim-women.

THE following paragraph from the *Lucknow Times* would seem to indicate that somebody has been doing something at Simla which has attracted attention, but it is difficult to understand who were the parties concerned, or, exactly, what was done. "One of our Simla correspondents is slightly mysterious in giving us some particulars of a little incident alleged to have recently occurred in that 'abode of bliss.' What we are told is to this effect, that some few evenings ago a lady, having reason, it seems, to think she would meet with some insolence or rude treatment in the settlement of a 'little bill' with a native shawl vendor or shopkeeper of that *genus*, availed herself of the services or escort of a gentleman closely connected with one of the chief departments of the State. What directly led to the assault is far from being made clear by our correspondent; but it would appear that three or four sturdy bullies of the native persuasion set upon the lady's cavalier; that the row occurred about dusk in one of the most public parts of the station; that a viceregal *aide*,—not unknown to fame, you know,—seeing that way and observing the fracas, shouted in high glee, "go it, ye——" and, finally, that this little *rencontre* was calmed down by the inevitable—but not always present—peeler. Further, our informant gives expression to his belief that the unpleasant little incident is, not unlikely, to be hushed up for obvious considerations, &c., &c. This seemingly simple 'little incident' looks ugly,—as it stands,—and not a little seriously suggestive; but in the absence of anything definite, or, let us say, authoritative, it will, perhaps, be more prudent to say no more about it—in its present rather unintelligible phase at all events."

A NOTICE appears in General Orders regarding the new Afghan war medal. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress having been graciously pleased to confer a separate war medal in commemoration of the services of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, European and native, employed on field service in Afghanistan, the Commander-in-Chief directs that commanding officers and heads of departments will furnish rolls, as early as practicable, of officers and others who served under their command, and are considered entitled to the decoration now authorised. All claims must be submitted through the officer commanding the regiment, or the head of the department in which the applicant was serving, at the time when the decoration was earned. The operations for which the medal is granted are held to have commenced in the first phase of the war, on the 22nd November, 1878, and to have closed on the 26th May, 1879. And, similarly, for the second phase, from the 3rd September, 1879, to the 15th August, 1880, for the Khyber and Kuram lines; and to the 20th September, 1880, for Southern Afghanistan. None but those who crossed the frontier on duty between these dates are to be included in the rolls.

To those who imagine that writers have already used up all the romance of the Indian Mutiny, a contemporary recommends a perusal of Colonel Malleson's new volume in continuation of Sir John Kaye's history. One of the chief heroes of the new volume is a police officer, Mr. Forjett, Superintendent of the "force" in Bombay. Forjett showed genius in his way, as well as bravery and energy. Burton's feat of preaching an eloquent sermon from the Koran in one of the Mecca mosques was unique in its way, but Forjett was as clever at make-believe as the distinguished traveller himself. So perfect was the Police Superintendent's mastery of native dialects and manners that he was enabled to pass himself off in a hundred different characters among sepoys, disloyal "bobbies," and educated natives of the stamp of the man Wasudeo, who escaped the other day from jail. The information which Forjett gathered in this way was of the utmost value to Government. Indeed, Colonel Malleson would have us believe that the prevention of mutiny in Bombay was entirely owing to Forjett's services. To quote one case, regarding the seditious meetings held in Gunga Pershad's house:—"Fertile in disguises, Mr. Forjett became an eye-witness—by means of holes made in the wall which separated the chamber where the conspirators assembled from the ante-room—of the proceedings of the sepoys, and listened to their conversation. More than that, aware of the feeling prevailing amongst the officers regarding himself, he induced Major Barrow, the officer commanding the Marine Battalion, to accompany him on four different occasions to the meetings. The information there obtained was duly reported to General Shortt by Major Barrow, and to Lord Elphinstone, through his private secretary, by Mr. Forjett. Courts-martial were convened. The proceedings resulted in sentence of death being passed and executed on two, and of transportation for life on six native soldiers of various ranks. But the projected mutiny was nipped in the bud." The Bombay people showed what they thought of Mr. Forjett's services by subscribing £20,000 for him.

THE following *Gazette of India Extraordinary* has been issued:—The Governor-General in Council hereby declares that it is expedient that the Governor-General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. And in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils Act, Section 3, the Governor General in Council hereby nominates the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, C.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be President of the said Council, with effect from this date, during the time of such visit; and the powers of the Governor General in assemblies of the said Council, during the time of such visit, shall be reposed in the said Sir John Strachey, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, any law or regulation, as provided in the said Act. And the Governor-General is hereby authorised alone to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor-General in Council in every case in which the said Governor-General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the powers of making laws and regulations.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE first Commanding Officer's parade of the season was held yesterday evening. The men assembled at the Town Hall at a quarter to five o'clock, and after the companies had been proved by their officers, and practised in "piling arms," they were formed into fours, and marched along the Frere Road, past the Gaiety Theatre, across the *maidan* in front of the Gymkhana, and down to the Apollo Bunder. Here they broke off for a time, and the men being thirsty after their march, Messrs. Green and Jarvis did a smart business. After a rest the command to fall in was given, and the regiment was marched to the Sailors' Home and dismissed. There was a very respectable turn-out, considering it was the first Commanding Officer's parade—and the second parade of any description—of the season. The number of all ranks turned out was about 160, including the band. The officers did not muster so well as could have been wished; and it was a miserable sight to see stalwart young men, members of the corps, parading in buggies, instead of occupying their proper places in the ranks. At the bunder, the Commandant (General Hewett) addressed a few words to the men, and thanked them heartily for turning out.

The officers present were, besides General Hewett, the Commandant, and Captain Stokes, Adjutant,—Majors Bayley and Hore, Captains Sturrock, Noble, Kemp, Tennent, and Wyer; Lieutenants Stewart, Moorehouse, Mayhew, Freeborn, and Ross.

The state on parade of each Company was:—A. Company, 2 officers, 2 sergeants, and 13 privates; B. Company, 2 officers, 3 sergeants, and 14 privates; C. Company, 2 officers, 5 sergeants, and 24 privates; D. Company, 2 officers, 5 sergeants, and 35 privates; E. Company, 1 officer, 4 sergeants, and 16 privates; and F. Company, 1 officer, 4 sergeants, and 9 privates. There were also present 2 staff sergeants, and the band, consisting of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 24 privates; in addition to the army staff—4 sergeants and 1 corporal.

THE APPROACHING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MONDAY, the 22nd instant, has been fixed by Government for the election of 32 members of the Municipal Corporation by the rate-payers of Bombay. It will be remembered that this is the fourth biennial election since the electoral franchise was conferred upon the rate-payers of the city. The first election took place in July, 1873, the second in July, 1875, and the third in October, 1878. The canvassing for the coming election commenced very early in one or two of the wards, and it was expected that a sharp contest would result therein; but the zeal of the candidates appears to have flagged subsequently, and a few of them have withdrawn from competition. The field state, as far as can be ascertained, is approximately as follows:—

Ward No. 1, Fort, Colaba, and Esplanade. Five seats. Polling place: Municipal Offices. Polling officers: Messrs. J. F. Hutchinson and Sakharam Narayen. The candidates are Messrs. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, J. R. Duxbury, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Harkissondas Narotumdas, and Heerjee Ardasir Dady. Messrs. Bhugwandas Munmohundas and Bomonjee Muncherjee Panthakee are said to have retired.

Ward No. 2, Fort, Mandvie, and Chuckla. Six seats. Polling place: Arthur Crawford Market. Polling officers: Messrs. H. W. Barrow and Eduljee Rustomjee. The candidates are Messrs. Tribhowundas Varjivandas, Bomanjee Pestonje Master, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Vandravandas Parshotumdas, and one or two others.

Ward No. 3, Dhobie Talao, Fanaswady, and Bhooleshwur. Four seats. Polling place: Girgaum Police Court. Polling officers: Messrs. W. B Fellows and Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper. The candidates are Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntok, Venayek Ramchunder Luxmonjee, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas has, it is stated, retired from the competition.

Ward No. 4, Omercarry and Dongree. Three seats. Polling place: Arthur Crawford Market. Polling officers: Messrs. H. W. Barrow and Eduljee Rustomjee. The candidates are Messrs. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Hassumbhoy Visram, and, perhaps, Mr. Jalbhoy Merwanjee Setna.

Ward No. 5, Khara Talao, Koombharwada, Camateepoora, and Byculla. Four seats. Polling place: Girgaum Police Court. Polling officers: Messrs. W. B. Fellows and Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper. The candidates are the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Messrs. E. Freeborn Goculdas Jugmohundas, Tribhovundas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, and Shewjee Premjee.

Ward No. 6, Khetwady, Girgaum, and Chowpatty. Three seats. The polling place and the polling officers are the same as in ward No. 5. The candidates are Messrs. Mooljee Bhowmanidas, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, and Janardhan Gopal Mentray.

Ward No. 7, Walkeshwur and Mahaluxmee. Three seats. Polling place: Municipal Offices. Polling officers: Messrs. J. F. Hutchinson and Sakharam Narayen. The candidates are Messrs. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, and Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama. Dr. Hughes and Mr. J. E. Bodger are alleged to have canvassed, but to have subsequently retired.

Ward No. 8, Mazagon and Tarwaree. Two seats. Polling place: Mazagon Police Office. Polling officer: Mr. R. McEwan. The candidates are Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrowjee Banajee and Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai.

Ward No. 9, Sewree, Parel, and Sion. One seat. Polling place: Parel Police Station. Polling officers: to be appointed hereafter. The candidates are Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, barrister-at law.

Ward No. 10, Mahim and Worlee. One seat. Polling place: Mahim Custom-House. Polling officer: Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee Parukh. Dr. P. C. De Souza is the only candidate for this ward.

THE ANNUAL OFFICIAL HOLIDAY AT THE HILLS.

The *Madras Mail* publishes a copy of a memorial to be submitted to the Marquis of Hartington against the annual exodus of the local Government to the Neilgherries, by which it is alleged the public interest and public convenience are sacrificed to the pleasure of high officials. We make the following extracts from the memorial:—

The humble Memorial of the under signed inhabitants of Madras

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That up to about ten years ago the Presidency Town of Madras was always the head-quarters of the Government of Madras. The Governor of the day and Committee and the heads of all the departments of Government with their respective staffs resided at and discharged the duties of their respective offices in Madras throughout the year, each with office hours, then, as he is now, entitled to certain leave of absence in each year which he was at liberty to avail himself of for purposes of recreation or otherwise, and spend where he pleased, but at his own expense. That under such system the Governor and Members of Government, officials were, except when on leave, always accessible to, and within easy reach of, the inhabitants of this presidency, and personally superintended and managed the working of their respective offices or departments.

That within the last ten years, or thereabouts, a new system has gradually developed, under which the Governor, and the Members of his Council, and the heads of the various departments of Government, with their respective staffs, and a certain proportion of the clerks of each of their establishments, leave Madras together, the early part of each year for Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, about 350 miles distant from Madras, and remain away from Madras down to about the end of the month of October, or the beginning of November, every year. The members of the local Government are thus, for the greater part of every year, away from the seat of Government, and are inaccessible to the people of Southern India; and the heads of departments do not during that time personally superintend the working of their respective offices.

That year by year the number of officials to whom the privilege of accompanying His Excellency the Governor to the Hills is gradually increasing; it now includes nearly all the Members of departments, both civil and military, and the period of their absence has gradually been extended until it now covers nearly nine months in the year, and your memorialists fear that the system will be still further abused in course of time.

That your memorialists believe that most of the persons that now go thus annually with the Governor to the Hills travel to and from Ootacamund at the expense of the State.

That your memorialists believe that the budgetted travelling expenses alone of this journey to the Hills and back for the current year is Rs. 37,000, and that that is about the annual budgetted cost to the State of these annual journeys, but your memorialists contend that this amount does not cover the whole of the cost to the State under such system. * * *

Your memorialists submit that if the Presidency of Madras can be governed efficiently for the greater portion of the year from Ootacamund, there is no reason why it should not be governed in like manner from Calcutta or from London; if it were so governed from Calcutta or from London, such a reduction could be effected in the expenditure of State money as would materially affect imperial taxation.

That if it be considered sufficient to direct the present system should continue, then your memorialists submit that the salaries and allowances of the Governor and of all the officials who accompany him to the Hills should be revised, so as to suit an altered state of circumstances. Your memorialists submit that it is absurd that the local heads of Government should be paid splendid salaries, on the presumption that they work in the heat of the plains of India at great personal discomfort, and that they should be permitted in breach of the terms of their constructive engagements not only to evade the hardest portion of such engagements, but to endanger the efficient working of their respective departments, and practically to cut themselves off from communication with the inhabitants of this Presidency, and to put the State to enormous extra trouble and expense in order to secure their personal ease and comfort, while hundreds of European officials, including the judges of the High Court and all other officers, Revenue, Military, Judicial, and Police, the scale of whose salaries was fixed upon the same constructive engagements, continue to remain and do their work efficiently in the plains of India. * * *

Your memorialists are convinced that the growing tendency of governments throughout India to desert their respective capitals for the greater portion of the year, and to retire to places at great distances therefrom whence they cannot exercise the control and do the duty required of them, has much to do with inducing the present financial embarrassment of the Empire, and the consequent heavy taxation now prevailing throughout India. It appears to your memorialists that the system has tended and is tending to the demoralization of the public services, for these annual departures to the Hills cannot be divested of a certain spirit of holiday-making, and is productive of a growing laxity in the rules of the public service and in the performance of their duties by the officials.

Your memorialists humbly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to receive and consider this memorial, and to grant your memorialists such relief as to your Lordship shall seem meet and proper in the premises.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Murree, Oct. 23. JNO. C. LUCAS.

DIPHTHERIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 26th instant "S. J." enquires if diphtheria is infectious? I can assure him from personal observation that it is so, notwithstanding Tanner, in his Practice of Medicine, vol. 1, page 539, considering it "contagious, not infectious."

In June, 1838, the daughter—a young maiden of about 15 or 16 years of age—of a widowed lady at this station suddenly died of it by asphyxia. The mother then removed over to the Barrack Master, Lieutenant McLaughlin's bungalow, in the Ordnance Lines; and she had not been there more than a week when two of his younger children, one after the other, were seized with diphtheria, and, although well seen to by both Drs. Morehead and Larkins, yet died of it. On this sad occurrence taking place in Lieutenant McLaughlin's family, the Baptist Missionary, Rev. Mr. Cassidy, prevailed on the widow to remove to his house, some doors off, which she did; and in a week's time after his only son, a child a few years old, was seized with diphtheria, and died. The old lady must have taken with her some of the clothing that her deceased child had worn in her illness, and thus propagated the disease wherever she went. All the above particulars are well-known to old residents here.

Poona, October 28. FACT.

HOMŒOPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Allopath" fancies he has put a very alarming question to your homœopathic correspondent. "I would like to know what 'Homœopath' or homœopathic doctors would do with complications, *i. e.*, a patient suffering from bronchitis, fever, hepatitis, dysentery, and chronic Bright's disease." Well, this is certainly a conglomeration, and I only pity the individual so suffering under allopathic treatment; no less than from four to five allopathic doctors would need to be brought in. And I have usually found that the patient has not recovered. I want to ask now a much simpler question. What do doctors do in simple dysentery cases? How many are cured in proportion to the number sent to England or killed? We all know that as a rule doctors do very little good, and I know of many instances in which, after long drugging and long doctors' bills, the patients have recovered by simply giving up the doctor and taking a simple Indian remedy—"isup-gool." I am inclined to the belief that a patient suffering from "bronchitis, fever, hepatitis, dysentery, and chronic Bright's disease," would not recover under allopathic treatment. Your correspondent "Homœopath" does not speak of *heroes* doses, but *heroic*. It is not likely that anyone would take the trouble to answer "Allopath's" question as to what treatment a homœopathic doctor would advise for a complication like the one alluded to; and there would be no use in going into the detail of how one disease hinges on another. The best advice to "Allopath" would be—let him read and learn. I could give him endless statistics as to the superior treatment of homœopathy over allopathy in diphtheria cases. As far as I can see, "Homœopath" wished to know how much *allopathic* aconite could be taken with safety. This principal point "Allopath" ignores.

ANOTHER.

TWO BOMBAY SPINNING-MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your commercial columns that the Anglo-Indian Spinning Company's shares are quoted at 7 per cent. discount, while the Empress Mill shares are quoted at 9 per cent. premium. These prices are a fair index of the confidence reposed in the respective companies by the investing public. Why should there be such a difference, amounting to 16 per cent., between the two concerns?

Both companies are well managed; the yarns of both companies sell, I am told, at the highest quoted prices in Bombay, Calcutta, China, and Japan: neither of the companies has anything to do with the ruinous native system of pice-a-pound on production the cost of management and production on both companies is about the same. The only difference that I, as a shareholder interested in the success of the Anglo-Indian, can think of is that the Anglo-Indian board is in Manchester, while the Empress board is in Bombay; hence the former has to pay for the services of two boards of directors (Manchester and local), two office establishments, two secretaries, and two sets of auditors. The office of the Anglo-Indian is managed in Bombay by a paid secretary and assistants, while the European firm and Conway has the Empress is paid by a commission of 10 per cent. upon the gross profits. Both companies have recently made very heavy profits, aggregating, I am informed, 25 per cent. per annum each upon the capital. They have both declared dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, placing the balance of profits to reserve fund and for paying off loan capital. I think that part of the higher price of the Empress shares is due to the confidence reposed in the European firm who manage their affairs, and part to the mode by which this firm is remunerated. Two-thirds of the Anglo-Indian capital is held in India, while all the Empress capital is here. I write this letter because I think that the Anglo-Indian shareholders are personally interested in the matter, and for the purpose of eliciting the reason, if any, why their shares should not be quoted at a higher figure. One reason may be that the shareholders have been disappointed by a series of unprofitable years, when no dividends were declared, and have been, by the pressure of bad times, obliged in many cases to sell out; while Empress, having started upon the turn of the tide, have declared good dividends from the first, and hence holders of their shares have the strongest inducement not to sell.

Oct. 25. AN ANGLO-INDIAN SHAREHOLDER.

ON THE UTILIZATION OF SEWAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would beg to commend the following plan for the disposal and utilization of sewage to the notice of those in whose power it may be to give it a trial. That in almost every town and city in India this vital question is the source of constant anxiety to the local authorities, and that it is one which is by no means as yet satisfactorily solved—though in the face of it it stands obstinately as the chief *fons et origo mali*—cannot be denied. In many of the out-stations in the presidency this most important part of sanitation is but crude, and susceptible of vast improvement. The intrinsic worth of sewage is ill-understood on the one hand, while its defective mode of disencumbrance is, on the other hand, an all-powerful factor in the causation of urban and rural insalubrity, and the occurrence of epidemic diseases. It therefore behoves us to teach the toiling and embarrassed cultivator the *modus operandi faire de son fumier*—*engrais*. The common name for such is "native guano," as manufactured from sewage at Aylesbury, I understand from a reply to a reference to a local practitioner, is a "stuff without smell, and the richest kind of manure known;" it is exported over to the Continent, where it has a ready and good market. The plan in this place is what is well-known as the "A B C" process, which, and other useful modes for the utilization of sewage, are well dealt with by Dr. Corfield, Professor of Hygiene in the University College, London, to whose most excellent treatise, "Treatment and Utilization of Sewage," published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., of London, I would refer those who may be desirous of possessing full details.

Here the present writer is only solicitous to draw attention to the plan now in vogue at Nairn; and this, he thinks, had better be done in the words of an editorial writer of the *British Medical Journal*:—

"A drainage system has been this season completed at Nairn, the expense of the works having been about £3,000. Instead of running the sewage into the sea, which would have decreased the amenity of the beach, a favourite resort of bathers, it was resolved to apply the sewage to the irrigation of a piece of waste ground for the growth of grass or other produce. The drainage had to be carried across the river, and for this purpose two piers, consisting of iron cylinders filled in with concrete, were sunk. The pipe (an eighteen-inch iron pipe) was laid upon them, and, with foot-boards and hand-rails on the top of it, the pipe has been converted into a handsome foot-bridge, which has proved a great convenience. The level of the pipe being higher than the ground on the other side, a large embankment was raised, in which the pipe is embedded, and the top of the embankment is utilized as a public walk. It is intended to plant the sides of it with shrubs, but in the meantime a covering of grass binds the soil. The place selected for the sewage-farm is known as the Sali Marsh. At present only ten acres are being treated for the utilization of sewage. Its distribution is carried on by a series of channels cut in the ground on the ordinary principles of irrigation, and is completely under control—one part being treated one day, and another the next, the turning of a tap or two being all that is required to direct the flow to the desired spot. Provision is made to meet any emergency arising from a spate, or excessive flow of water in the pipes; so that all danger of the pipes bursting or the water flowing back is obviated, as well as the deluging of the land prevented. Very little, if any, offensive odour is felt even in passing over the ground, and one man is at present sufficient to direct the distribution and keep the ground in order. It has yet to be seen whether the utilization of the sewage will be profitable. Provost Leslie and others are sanguine that it will pay, after the first year, a very good return. Patches of ground which were irrigated a couple of months ago have a most luxuriant and rank growth of grass, which contrasts strikingly with the bare turf of the rest of the ground. This coincides with the experience gained at Craigentinny, near Edinburgh, where for many years the same results have been obtained, and which would lead to a much wider adoption of a plan which secures a good return for the expense, and at the same time, preserves the salubrity of rivers and seashore."

An experiment of the plan may be tried in some such place as Poona, for instance, and then the results may tend to induce smaller and less rich municipalities to imitate a good example set them. The expense on starting some such machinery will be more than compensated, certainly from a sanitary standpoint, and probably, at the same time, the undertaking may pay in the long run.

In the Punjab the arrangements are defective. Taking the highly picturesque hill-station of Murree, situated at a most desirable elevation to render it a real *health-resort par excellence* as its natural advantages are, it is indeed painful to observe how sadly its conservancy arrangements are not attended to to the extent they should be. The writer has noticed in many places in these beautiful hills, to save trouble, labour, and expense, the pans containing night-soil are simply emptied down declivities, along slopes, &c. In this way the ground in the neighbourhood of the upper levels of the hill-side, and that down below, and very often in the gullies below, are saturated with sewage. Fortunately here man's fault is amended by kindly intervention; a plentiful growth of vegetation absorbs the noxious emanations, and causes them to prove less hurtful than they otherwise would be. Enquiries elicited that cholera, and even typhoid, appear to have been rampant, either being brought up from the plains, or from the direction of Srinagar, in Cashmere. That some better arrangements for the disposal of sewage be adopted, is the earnest wish of the writer.

Murree, Oct. 23. INQUIRER.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band. B. V. R. Corps, at the Gymkhana, this evening.
Temple Bar, Concert, 8 p. m.
B. V. R. Cricket Match, 11 a. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 31st ult.:—Prima Donna, from New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Manilla (s), to Genoa; Goolanar, Damaun; Wolviston (s), Colombo; Helena (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March	Black Peter ... Suppé.
Overture	Romilda e Constanze ... Meyerbeer.
Duet	Oberto Conte di S. Bonifacio ... Verdi.
Waltz	Mein Schouster Tag in Berlin, Gung'l.
Quadrille	La Perichole ... C. Cotte.
Galop	Wings of Love ... Meyder.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p.m.:—

March	Schwarzenberg ... Stasni.
Overture	Eine Alpenblume ... Tisso.
Gute Nacht	... Abt.
Waltz	Bei unsz' Haus ... Strauss.
Potpourri	... Brunwieser.
Quadrille	Noblesse ... Leitner.
Nancy Lee	... Adams.
Waltz	Bauernhochzeit ... Koschat.
Cavatina	Anna Bolena ... Donizettl.
Galop	Stromschnellen ... Sommer.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The barque Compta entered on Sunday, and the s. s. Cicero left the dock yesterday.

SALUTE.—A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday morning at sunrise to announce the departure of His Excellency the Governor.

KEROSINE-OIL.—The American ship Prima Donna, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from New York, brought 29,386 cases of kerosine-oil.

THE NEW MAGISTRATE.—Mr P. Ryan assumed charge of his new appointment as Third Presidency Magistrate, and took his seat at the Fort Police Court yesterday.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Walkeshwar on view of the body of Dajee Hurree, who committed suicide by hanging himself to a rope fattened to a rafter of his house. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Ezekiel Joseph was yesterday fined Rs. 15, in default to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 8, belonging to a woman named Jalla.

NEGLIGENCE IN THE USE OF A GUN.—Frank O'Neal was yesterday fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for wantonly discharging a gun near a public thoroughfare on the Byculla Race-course, without permission from the Commissioner of Police, and thereby causing injury to a woman named Gainee and her daughter.

THEFT.—Cassum Ismail was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 40, the property of Abdool Cadur Shaboodeen, while at the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, on the day previous. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MAD FREAK.—A young Jew named Shallam Ezra Nessim, apparently about 25 years of age, was yesterday morning arrested by C. Morarrao, the Subadar of the Detective branch of the Bombay police, under peculiar circumstances. He was found parading the Bellasis Junction Road with heavy irons shackled on to both

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interests thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—6, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON ..... | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ..... at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

REG. MURRAY,
Bombay Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£190,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILLA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission and Conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts Interest is allowed 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor

KHANDALLA.

HARDWICKE'S HOTEL

WILL BE OPEN FOR VISITORS ON THE 15TH INST.
5 minutes' walk from Railway Station.

KHANDALLA.

AT the request of many of his Constituents, Mr. Hardwicke begs to inform the Public that he has succeeded in arranging a Lease of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Bungalow, which WILL BE OPENED as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Mr. Hardwicke is in a position to engage good Ponies, and Tongas will be sent to meet every train.

Excursions weekly to Karli Caves. Croquet and Badminton grounds are in course of construction. All applications for accommodation must be addressed to HARDWICKE'S HOTEL, Poona.

Stabling for 20 Horses.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co. are now registering orders for their MEDOC BOTTLED in Bombay, at

	Credit.	Cash.
Quarts per dozen	Rs. 9-8.	Rs. 9-4.
Pints "	" 7-8.	" 7-4.

FOR SALE, at Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN.
AY EN CHAMPAGNE.

	Qts. per doz.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0
Cabinet India, extra dry	" 42 4

SHERRY.

From Messrs. REIN and Co., MALAGA.

Malaga Sherry, 1878	16 8
Do. do 1876..	17 8
Do. do 1872..	20 0
Do. do 1868..	21 0
Montilla Sherry	21 0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876	21 0
Do. do, do 1871	21 0
Muscatel, 1878	19 0
Do. 1876	20 0
Madeira, 1875	18 0
Do. 1871	20 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. CHARLET, Esq., LYONS

Clos-du-Changrenon, a light breakfast Wine ..	10 0

CLARET.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	10 0
St. Estephe	11 0
Haut Canon	13 8
Margaux	15 0
Chateau Larose	25 0
" Mouton Rothschild	36 0
" Lafitte	44 0

WHITE WINES.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	18 0
Chateau Yquem	45 0

BITTER.

Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner... 27 0

BRANDY.

From Messrs. DE LAMOTHE FILS & Co., COGNAC.

Louis Bechade statue and star	24 0

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

COGNAC FINE CHAMPAGNE.

Red Bars	23 8
Gold	29 0

Just arrived a small consignment of

WESTFALIAN HAM. per lb.
Best Select quality .. .. Rs. 0 12 6

TERMS—CASH.

Orders to be accompanied by Cash Remittances.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.

JUST UNPACKED
AT THE DEPOT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES
A SPLENDID AND ADMIRABLY WELL-ASSORTED CONSIGNMENT OF
TROWSERS

of the lightest diagonal cloth, of very neat patterns and fashionable cut, ...sly cool and comfortable.

...e also received some ... and light Cashmere ...bine the best quali... Gentleman's Gar...

...ND CO.,
...EACHER'S

PHOSPHO! PHOSPHO!! PHOSPHO!!!

A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER.

THIS new BEVERAGE, which has been under trial for some time past, is pronounced on competent authority to be an excellent TONIC RESTORER in all those forms of nervous disorder in which Phosphorus and Iron are indicated. As it stimulates and invigorates both the MIND and the BODY, we have no hesitation in stating that it is one of the most invaluable NERVINE TONICS extant, and is especially beneficial in constitutions enfeebled through OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION. Though a medicinal BEVERAGE, the taste of the salts entering into its composition has been almost completely disguised, and rendered agreeable to the palate, and may therefore be taken in the place of ordinary aerated water.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,

CHEMISTS AND MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS, POONA.
Agents have been appointed in the principal stations throughout the Presidency.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CARLTON WHISKY.

THE CARLTON WHISKIES, same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Clubs.

These Grand Old Whiskies are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS and Company, of London and Inverness, WHO ARE SOLE POSSESSORS OF THE BRAND "CARLTON."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

Cash.		Credit	
32	0	33	0 11 years.
28	0	29	0 5 years.

Extract of Letter from Secretary of the Carlton Club:—"The consumption of this Spirit in the Club HAS GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whisky being MOST EXCELLENT."

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the *empty bottles* have been dishonestly *refilled* with the *poisonous trash* very often *sold* in *India under* the *name* of *Whisky*, this is therefore to *caution* consumers to carefully examine the *Capsules* and *Corks* to see they have not been *tampered with*; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are *branded* with *Trade Mark*. *Legal proceedings* will be taken against persons *infringing* the *rights* of the *Shippers*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS
GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED
TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
AT
NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,
NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.

September, 1880.

PATRONISED BY THE ARISTOCRACY AND THE ELITE EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

V. PROTECTED BY THE ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The New Curative Agent and only Reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Fevers, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC IN INDIA.

Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION, advertised in a few Indian Newspapers. Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne is the safest and most reliable preparation of Phosphorus, and the only medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Fraudulent Imitations are in no way recognized by the Medical Profession, and are either Useless or Positively Dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE in 1869, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Globe.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages accompany each case.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Purchasers of this medicine should be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

And do not be pursuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitute.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

BENGAL...SMITH, STANISTREET, & Co.. Calcutta.
Do. BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.
Do. R. SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co., Calcutta.
BOMBAY...D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.
MADRAS.....BARRIE & Co., Madras.
LAHORE.....E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.
SIMLA & LAHORE E. PLOMER & Co., Combermere House.
CEYLON.....J. MAITLAND & Co., Colombo.

TRADE MARK.—SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A. D. 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M. D.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS, in combination with the Vegetable Alkoloids Quinine, Cyrripedin, Xanthoxylin, &c., prepared by a Chemical process known only to DR. LALOR, producing a remarkably Elegant and Pleasant Tasted Preparation, equal to the best Wines, perfectly free from Strychnia and all other Dangerously Active Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable forms of Phosphorus Pills, Pilules, Oils, and other Nauseous Mixtures with which the Market has been flooded since the Phosphoric Treatment of Disease was first made public by DR. R. D. LALOR, in 1862.

To Residents in India, China, and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalizing Restorative.

This Phosphatic combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most eminent Members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the present age, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulance, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid Conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of THE VITAL FORCES arising from whatever cause

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the Brain, Spinal, Marrow, and Nervous System, of a Nutritive Tonnic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the Mind cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic, entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive and Sluggish Disposition which many experience in all their actions.

CAUTION.—The Name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the Glass of each Bottle, and the Genuine Phosphodyne is manufactured at and is obtainable only direct from Dr. Lalor's Laboratory, London, England. WHOLESALE and EXPORT HOUSES are Specially requested to NOTE this. Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, and you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

PUBLIC NOTICE and WARNING to Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the Sanction of the British Government, and for which Her Majesty's Registrar of "Trade Marks" has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE. BEWARE of Worthless Counterfeits that may emanate from Australia or America.

DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street,
LONDON, N. W.,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

Sold in Bottles at Rs. 3 each by the Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICAION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1880.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-2-6; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

NOTICES.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

pecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Masjid "	Bhosawal Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Byculla "	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgaon (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hulu Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Bullapoor	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Dudnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Damergaum
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padasdari	Poolgaum
Callian Junc- tion*†	Jawar	Khandalia	Wurdah†
Titwalla	Seerh	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Khadawall	Singaji	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Harsud	Sarkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Kirsiaum	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Hurda	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Barsee Road*
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Marloch
Bailgaum	Dhanora	Korooolee	Unger
Deolalee B.	Khundi	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Packnipr
Nassick Rd*	Harsee (for Hoshengabad	Patus	Sholapoor*†
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondt	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Borehall	Kurulgam
Lasulgaum	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Doodnch
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Kartrus	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Raparia (for Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Goolbarga
Naidongree	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†
Chalisgaum	Bahai	Nargaum	Wadi
Kulgaum	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yulwar
Galna	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Pachora	Kurrell (for Saugor)	Biawa Bridge	Sydapore
Adjee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Jullum†	Chicksagore
Sisowlee		Shoagaum*	Raichoor*†
Julgaum			

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Uncleur	Borchavi
Churney Rd.	Goolwood	Broach*	Neriad [bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Palej	Barajee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad*†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Andaree	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Ezola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beelecmora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Bajwa	Jhond
(Bycur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhynder	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat*¶	Bhalej	Lillapore Rd.
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctor
alghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshmen' Rooms. † Junction for Lines,
30 minutes for Tiffin.

NOTICES.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrotulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid, made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER —Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

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Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS and FORMS,
Ladies' 30s. Gentelemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle. A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent seperately from letter and remittance.
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REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a spurious compound.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE had fully established the invention of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the disturbed nervous system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Mont